

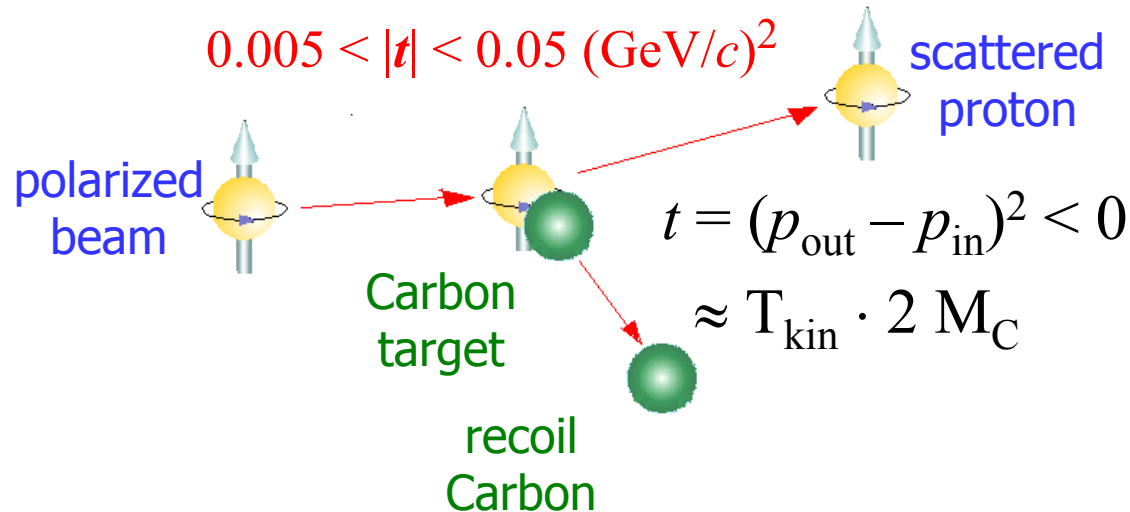
Elastic $p \uparrow C \rightarrow pC$ Scattering at Very Low Momentum Transfer t and RHIC Polarimetry

A. Bravar, I. Alekseev, L. Ahrens, M. Bai, G. Bunce, S. Dhawan,
H. Huang, V. Hughes, G. Igo, O. Jinnouchi, K. Kurita, Z. Li,
W.W. MacKay, S. Rescia, T. Roser, N. Saito, H. Spinka, D. Svirida,
D. Underwood, C. Whitten, J. Wood

Elastic $pC \rightarrow pC$ scattering at low t

$$A_N = -\frac{1}{P_B} \cdot \frac{N_{left} - N_{right}}{N_{left} + N_{right}}$$

recoil



1. A_N from interference of spin non-flip and spin flip amplitudes
 \Rightarrow spin dependence of interaction
 \Rightarrow hadronic spin flip (spin-coupling of Pomeron)
2. RHIC Polarimetry
 - almost “calculable”
 - sizeable $A_N \sim 1 \%$ (requires large statistics $> 10^7$)
 - large cross section
 - weak beam momentum dependence ($p > 20 \text{ GeV/c}$)

A_N : from where does it come?

$$\sigma = |A_{\text{hadronic}} + A_{\text{Coulomb}}|^2 \quad (|P + \gamma|^2)$$

around $t \sim -10^{-3} \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$ $A_{\text{hadronic}} \approx A_{\text{Coulomb}} \Rightarrow$ INTERFERENCE
 CNI = Coulomb – Nuclear Interference

unpolarized \Rightarrow clearly visible in the cross section $d\sigma/dt$ (charge)
 polarized \Rightarrow left – right asymmetry A_N (magnetic moment)

$$A_N = C_1 \Phi_{em}^{* \text{flip}} \Phi_{had}^{non\text{-}flip} + C_2 \Phi_{em}^{non\text{-}flip} \Phi_{had}^{flip}$$

$\propto (\mu-1)_p$ $\propto \sqrt{\sigma^{pp}_{had}}$

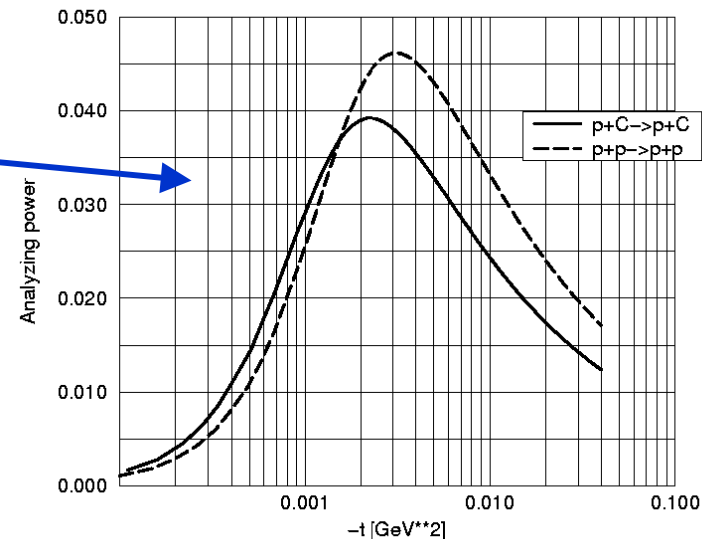
QED \Rightarrow “calculable”, expect $A_N \neq 0$ up to 4.5%

$$A_N = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi Z\alpha}{m_p^2 \sigma_{tot}^{pA}}} \frac{y^{3/2}}{1+y^2} (\mu-1); \quad y = \frac{\sigma_{tot}^{pA} t}{8\pi Z\alpha}$$

QCD \Rightarrow “unpredictable”, need direct measurement

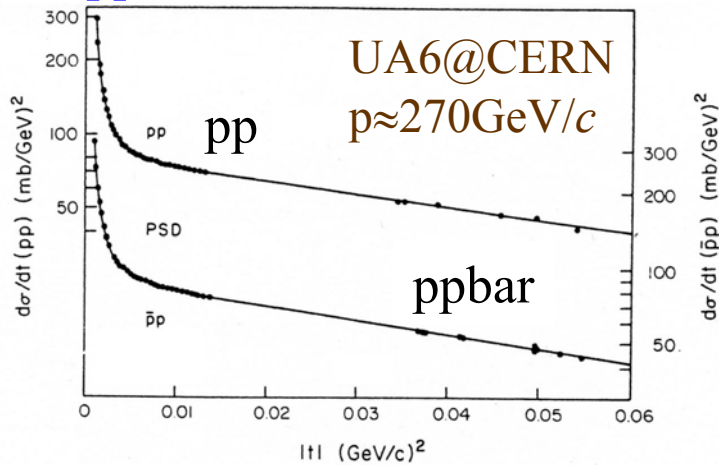
$$g_5(s, t) = \tau(s) \cdot \sqrt{|t|} / m_p \cdot g_0(s, t) \quad g_0(P, f, \omega)$$

$$r_5^{pC}(s, t) = \tau(s) (i + \rho_{pC}(s, t)) = m_p / \sqrt{|t|} \cdot F_s^{had} / \Im F_0^{had}$$

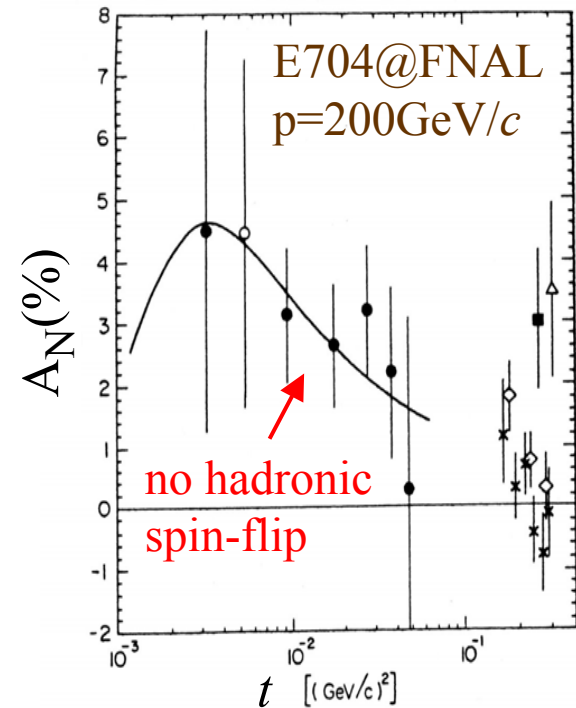


Elastic pp & pC : $d\sigma / dt$ and A_N

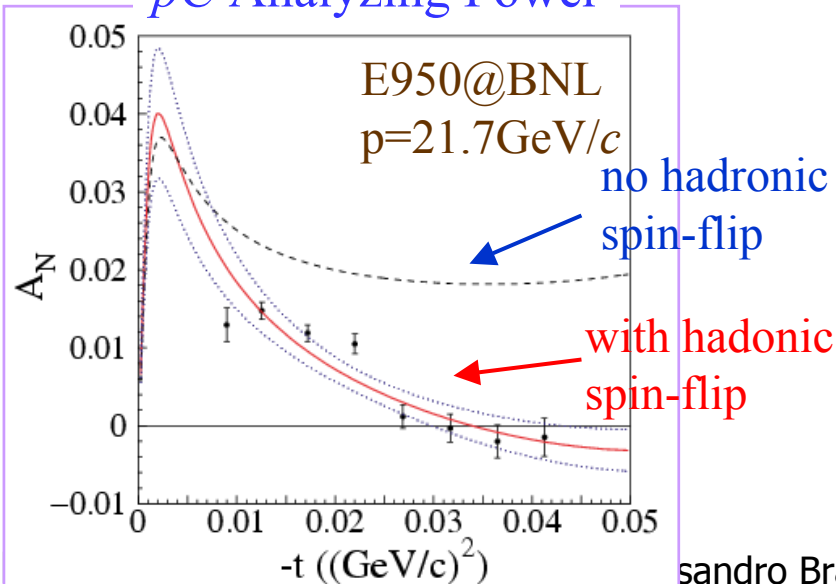
pp diff. \times -sect: $d\sigma / dt$



pp Analyzing Power A_N



pC Analyzing Power

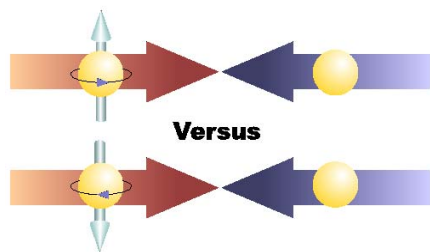


$$r_5^{pC} = 0.088 \pm 0.058 - i 0.161 \pm 0.226$$

$$\propto F_s^{had} / \text{Im } F_0^{had}$$

Polarimetry : Impact on Spin Physics

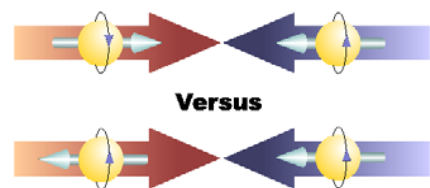
Single Spin Asymmetries



Physics Asymmetries

$$A_N = \frac{1}{P_B} \left(\frac{N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow}}{N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow}} \right)$$

Double Spin Asymmetries

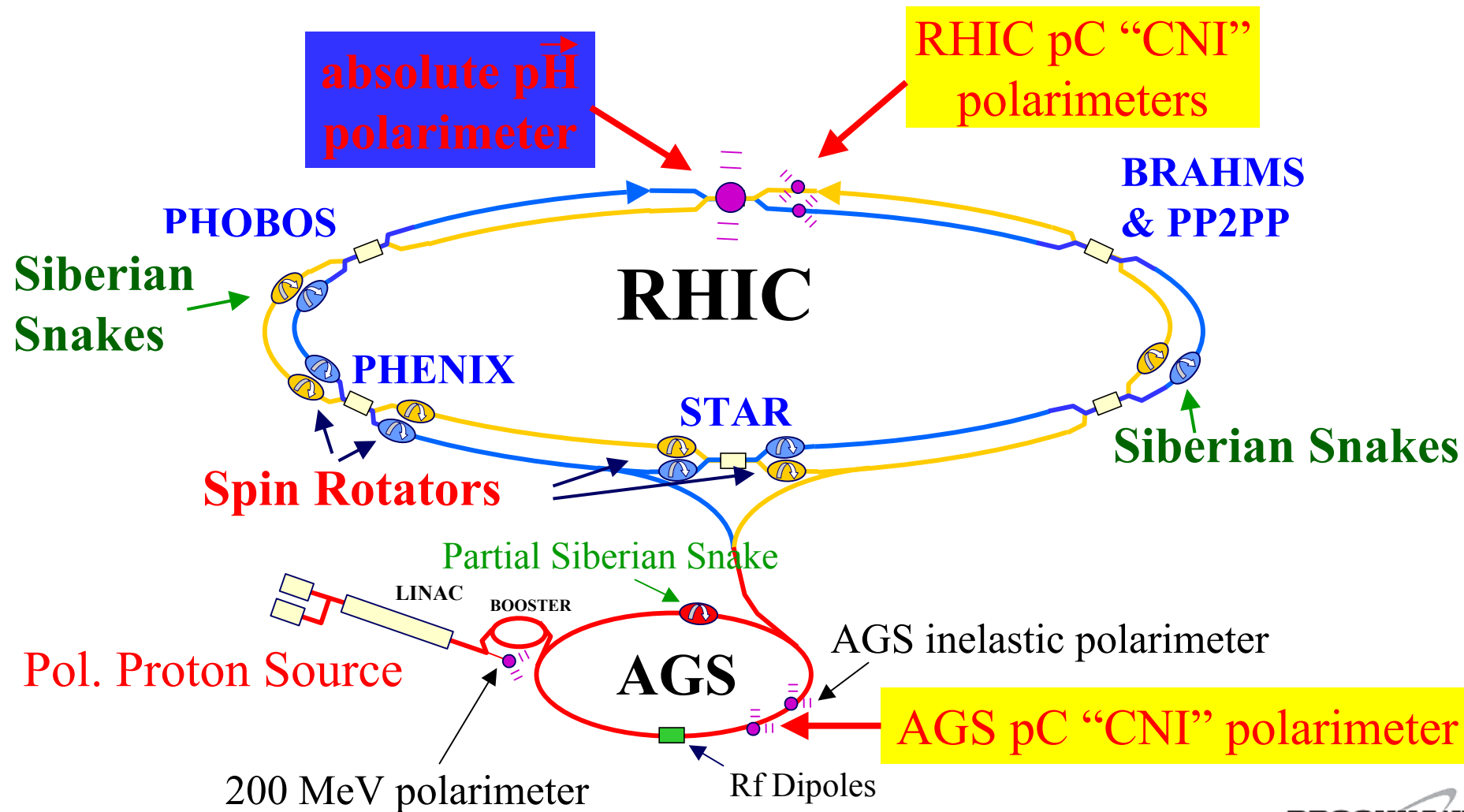


$$A_{LL} = \frac{1}{P_B^2} \left(\frac{N_{\uparrow\uparrow} - N_{\uparrow\downarrow}}{N_{\uparrow\uparrow} + N_{\uparrow\downarrow}} \right)$$

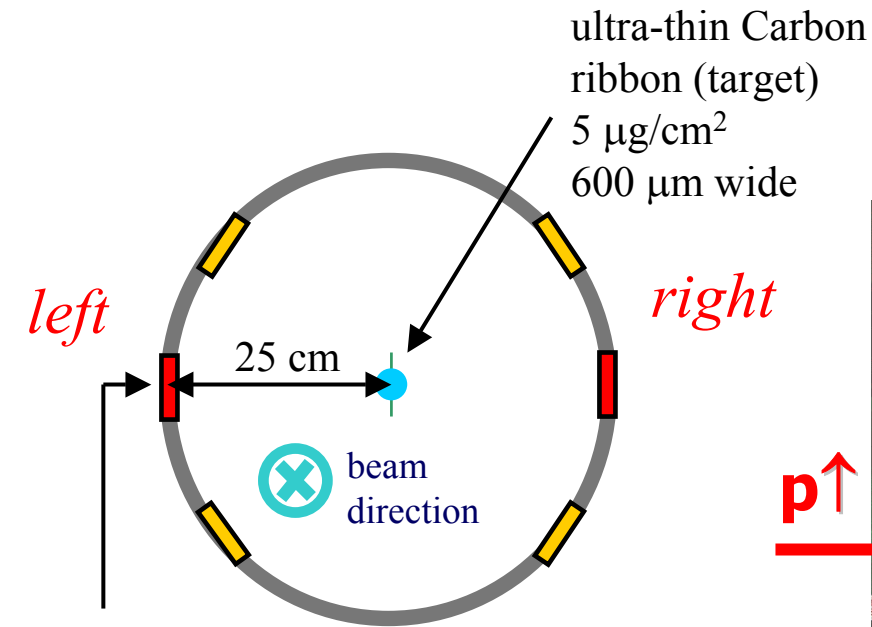
- In any Spin asymmetry measurement, the raw asymmetries have to be normalized by the beam(s) polarization to obtain the Physics Spin Observables (A_N , A_{LL} , etc.)
- Elastic pC Scattering in CNI (Coulomb Nuclear Interference) region adopted as polarimeter for its fast and reliable measurement performance
- Need of absolute calibration via Elastic pp Scattering in CNI region using a polarized gas jet target (planned for run '04)

RHIC: the “Polarized” Collider

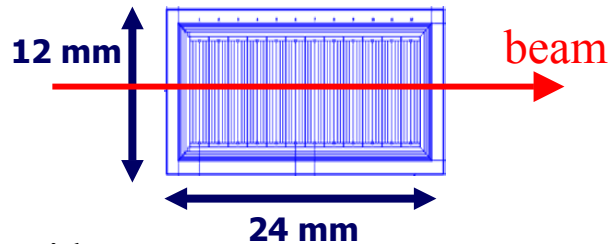
70% Polarization $L_{\max} = 2 \times 10^{32} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ $50 < \sqrt{s} < 500 \text{ GeV}$



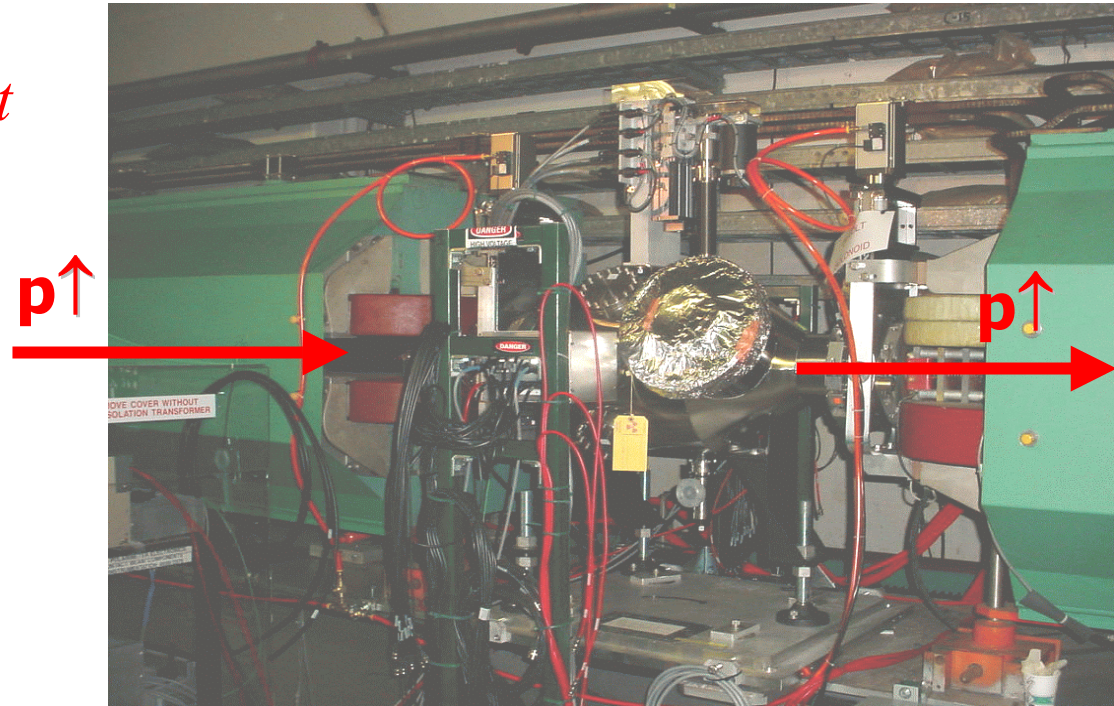
Elastic $p \uparrow C$ Scattering Setup in the AGS Ring



Si strip detectors
12 vertical strips



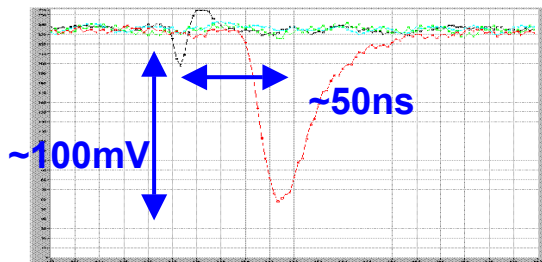
read-out with
waveform digitizers



similar setups in RHIC for each beam

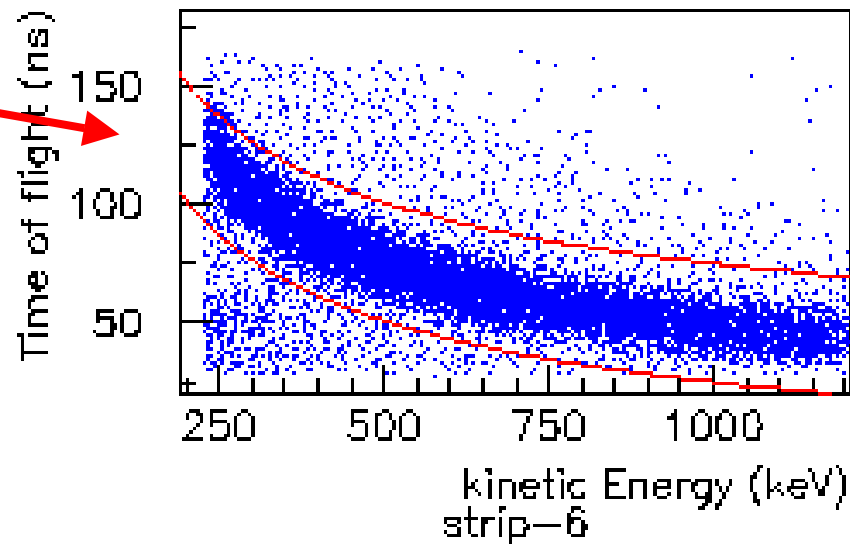
Event Selection

- recoil carbons detected with Si detectors
- “identified” via ToF vs Energy correlation
position vs energy correlation
spoiled by multiple scattering in target
- very high event rate
events acquired with deadtime free
wave-form digitizers



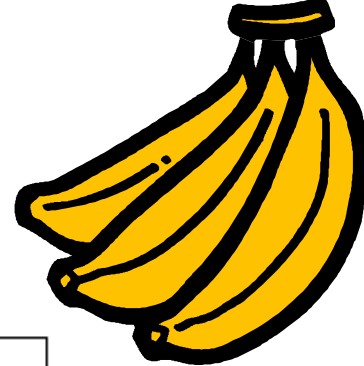
$$T_{\text{kin}} = \frac{1}{2} M_C (\text{dist} / \text{ToF})^2$$

non-relativistic kinematics

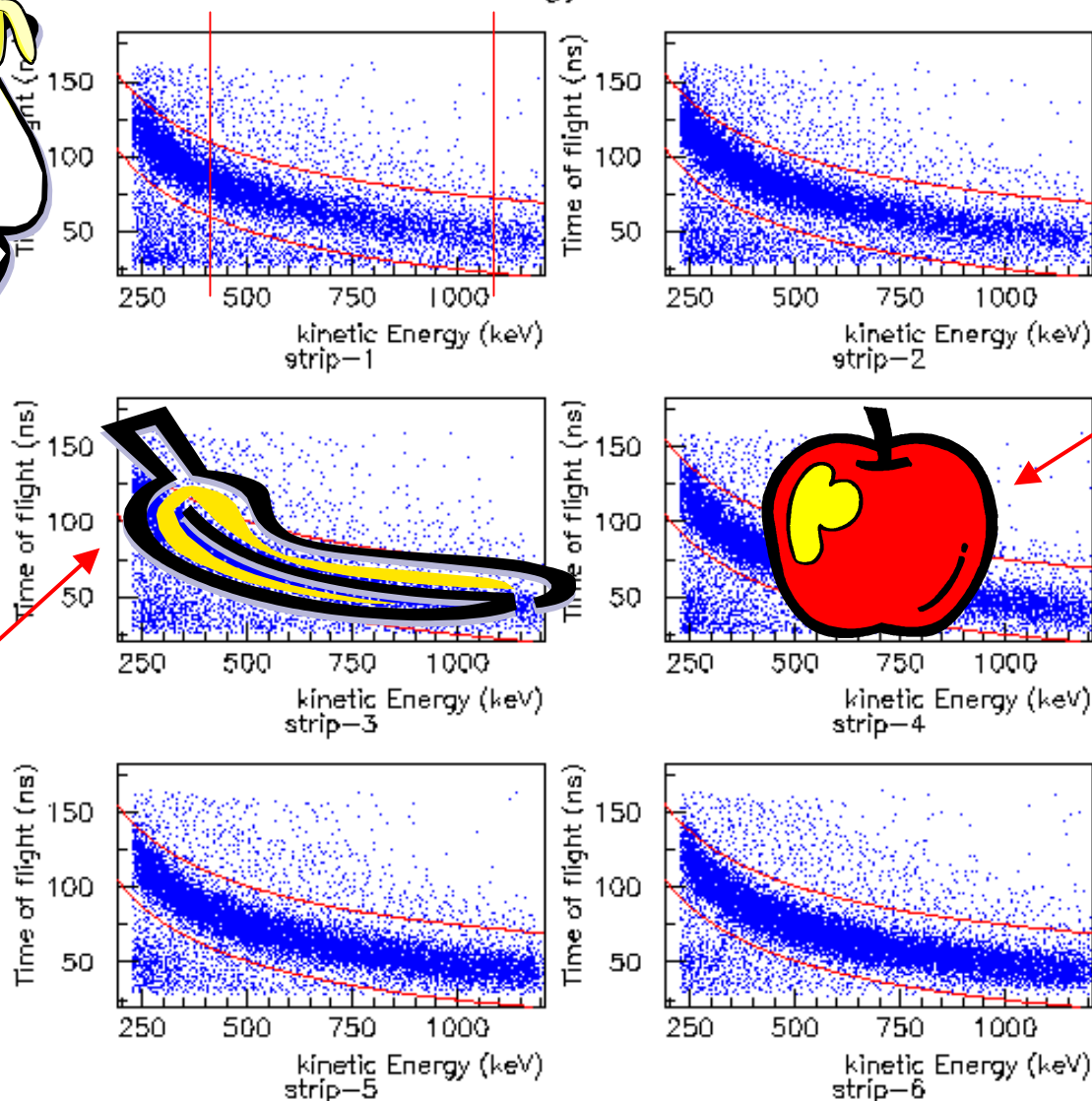


- carbon “events” found / selected in ToF vs. T_{kin} correlation band
- background events below 1% within the “banana” cut

Time of Flight vs. Energy i.e.



Time—Energy for RIGHT arm

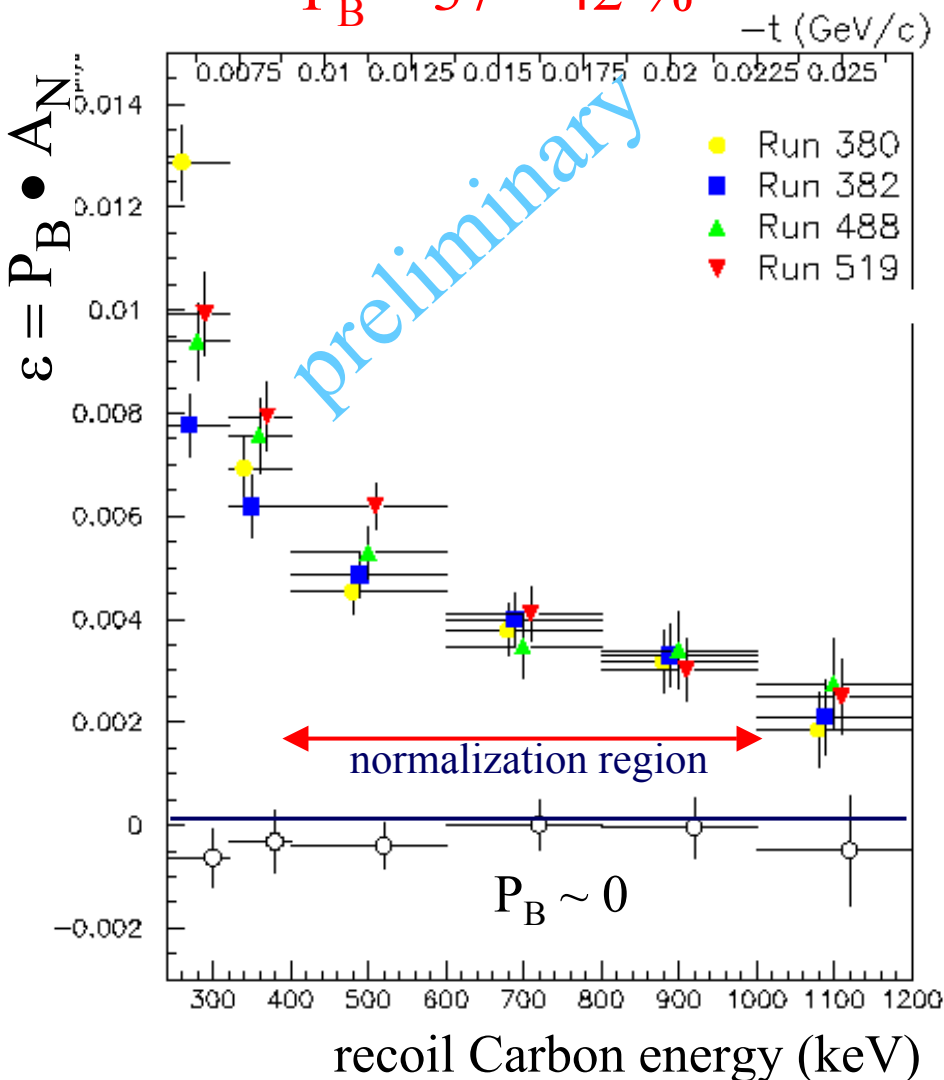


does not
pass
the cuts

event
selection

$p \uparrow C$ raw asymmetry at 24.7 GeV/c

$P_B \sim 37 - 42 \%$



$$P_{beam} = \frac{1}{\langle A_N \rangle} \cdot \varepsilon_N$$

$$\langle A_N \rangle = \frac{\sum N(t_i) A_N^{th}(t_i)}{\sum N(t_i)}$$

calculated over several t bins

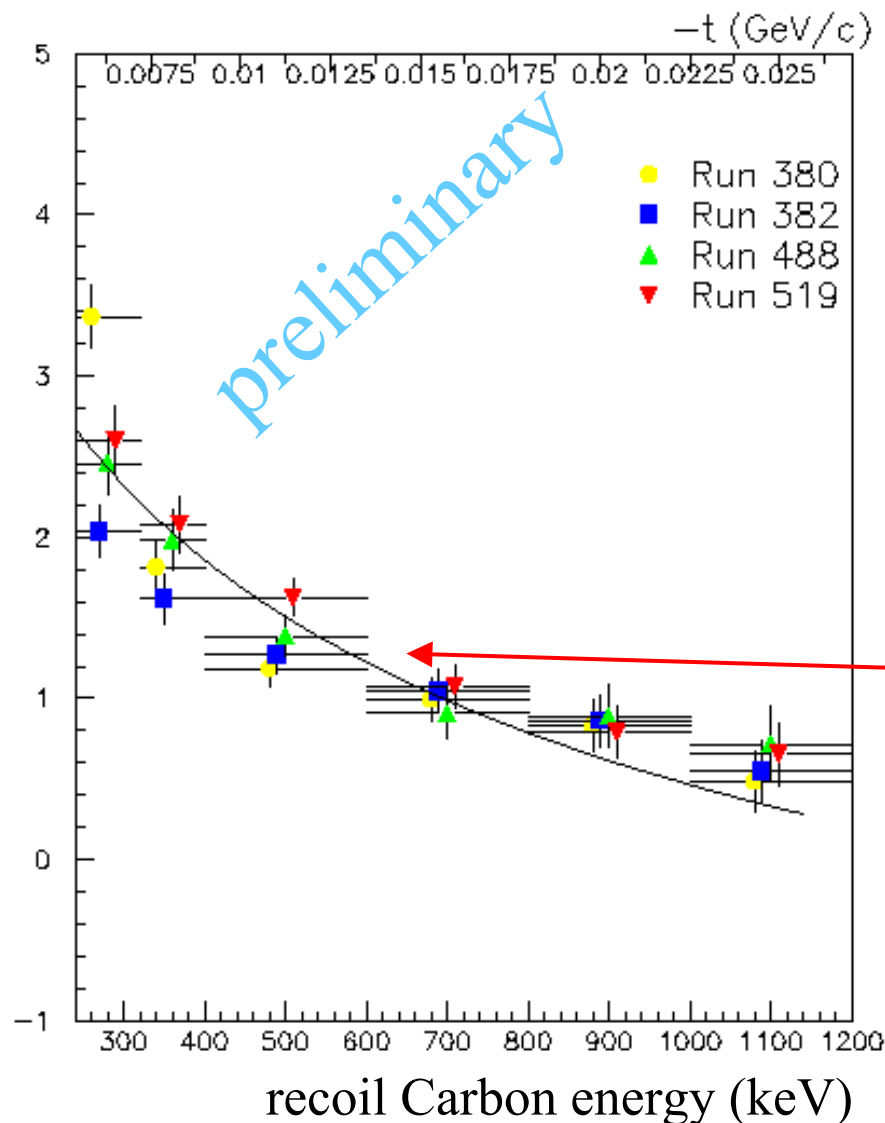
A_N^{th} from a fit to E950 data
at similar energy and t range

L. Trueman hep-ph/0305085

$$\langle A_N \rangle \approx 1.12$$

$$0.009 < |t| < 0.022 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$$

$A_N: p \uparrow C \rightarrow p C$ at 24.7 GeV/c

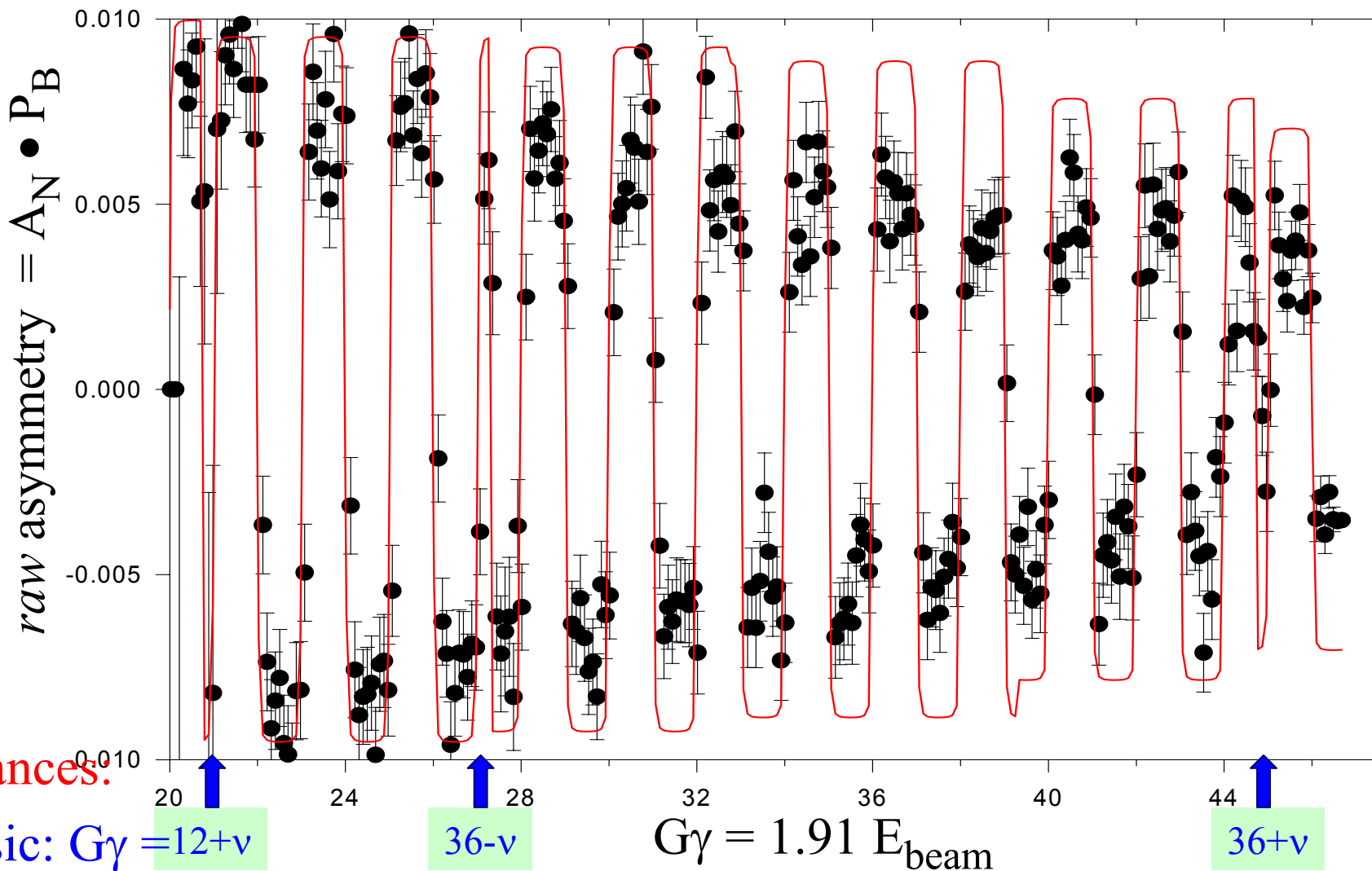


- only statistical errors shown
- normalization error (i.e. P_B)
~ 25% (relative)
- systematic error
(background, pileup, etc.)
< 20% (relative)

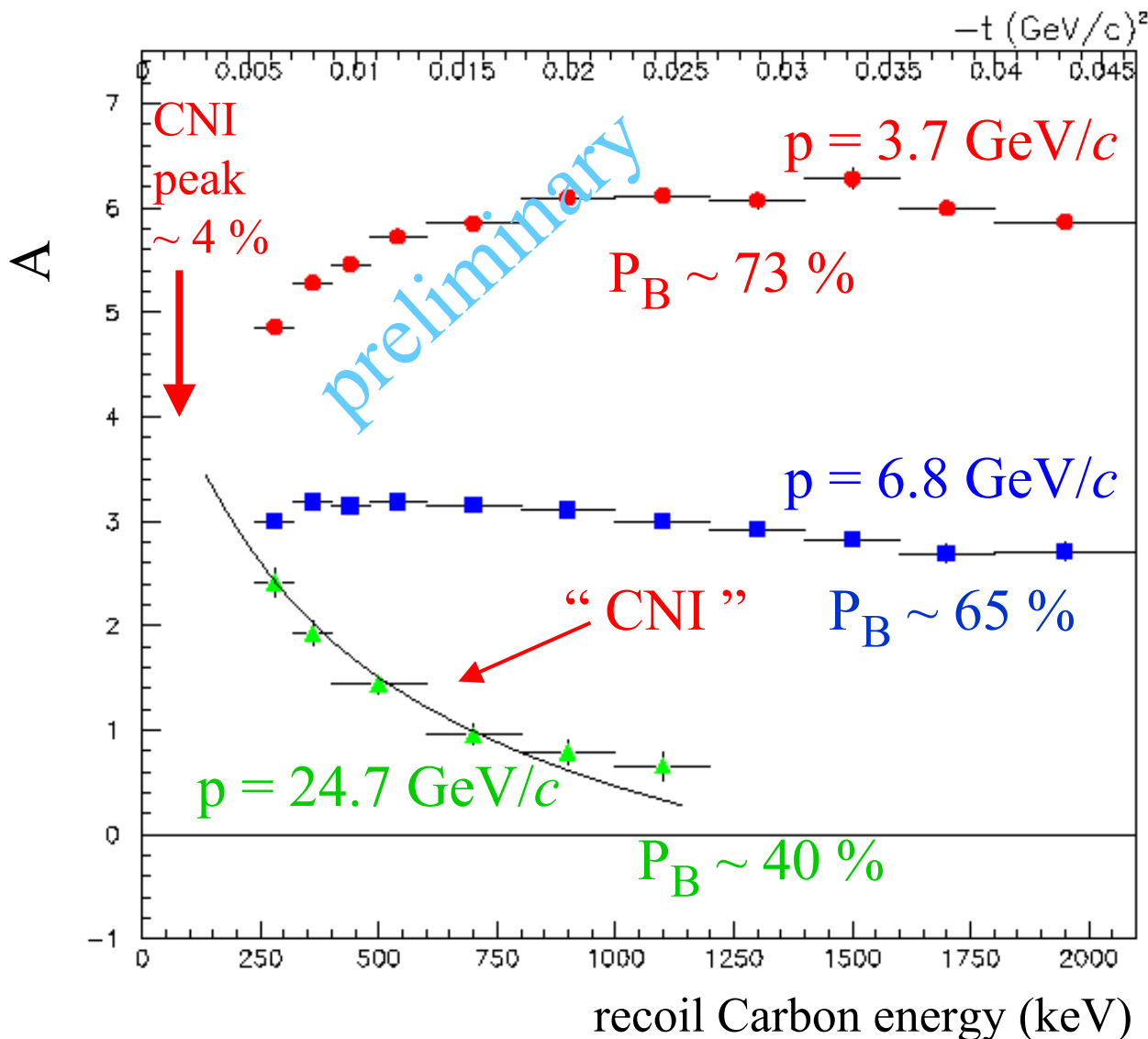
fit to E950 data
L. Trueman [hep-ph/0305085](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0305085)

similar behavior E950 \Rightarrow
substantial hadronic spin-flip
confirmed
(no time yet to fit these data)

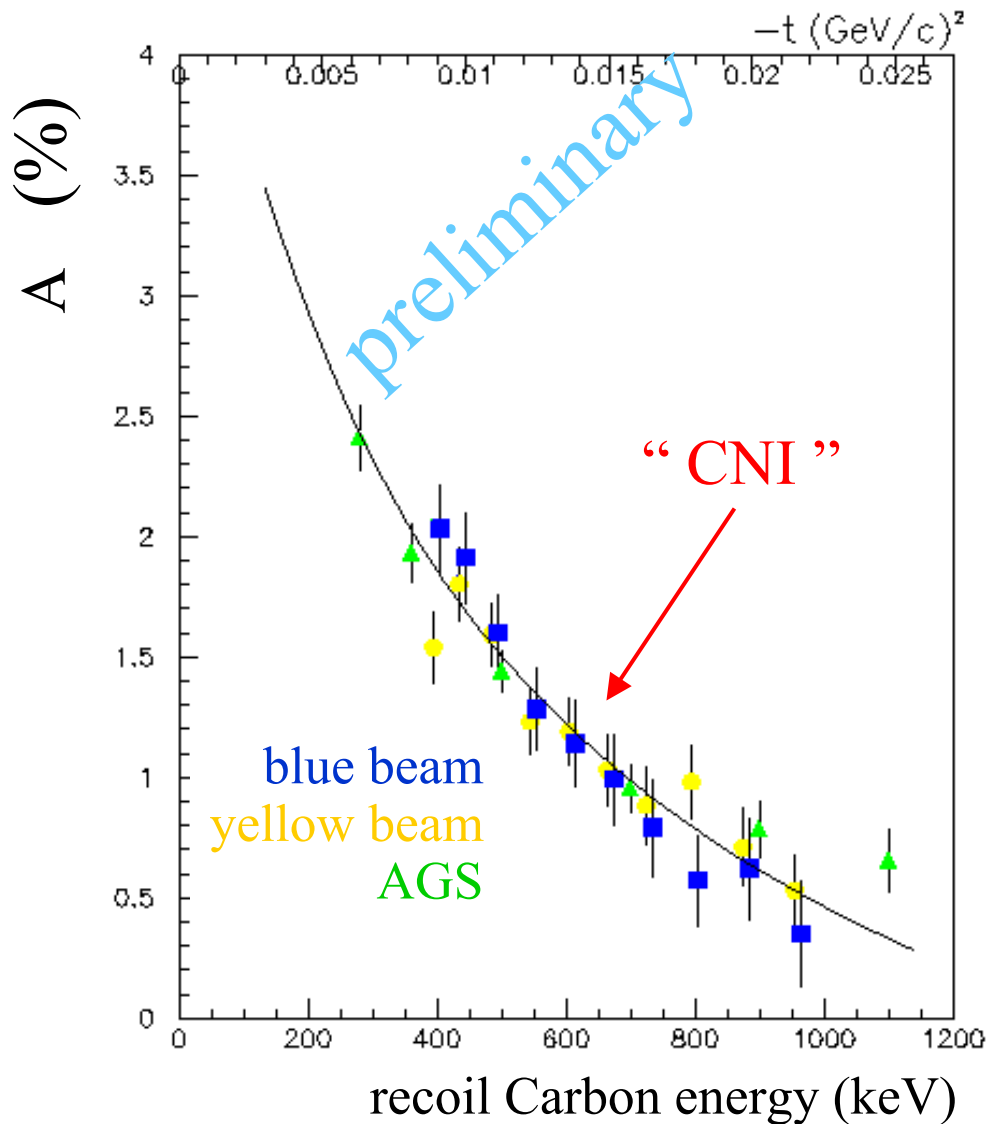
AGS Polarization during acceleration (ramp)



$A_N: p \uparrow C \rightarrow pC$ at 3.7 & 6.8 GeV/c



$A_N: p \uparrow C \rightarrow pC$ at RHIC energy (100 GeV/c)



for normalization assume

$$A_N(24 \text{ GeV}/c) = A_N(100 \text{ GeV}/c)$$

i.e. no energy dependence

$$[0.009 < |t| < 0.022 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2]$$

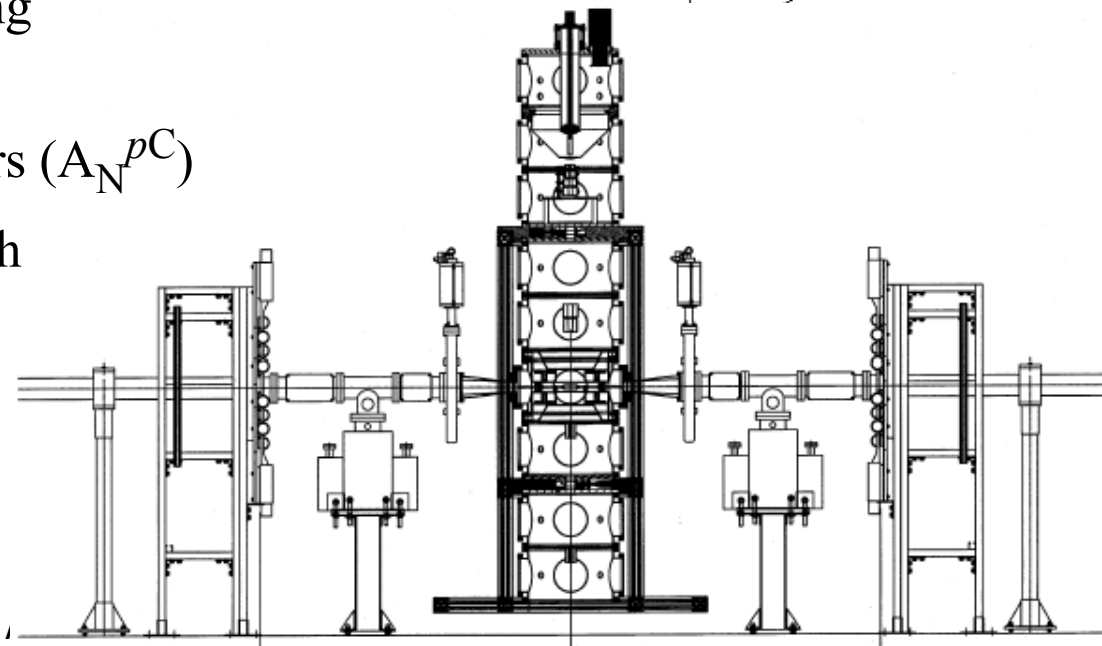
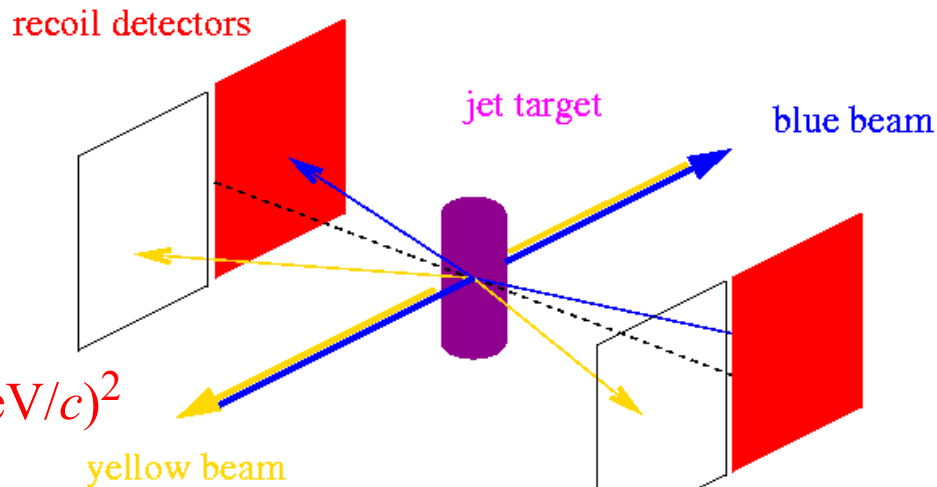
very similar shape of the t dependence
at 24 and 100 GeV/c

\Rightarrow suggestive of very small
energy dependence for A_N between
24 and 100 GeV/c

systematic error for RHIC data < 15%

Next: $p\uparrow p$, $pp\uparrow$ and $p\uparrow p\uparrow$ with a Polarized Gas Jet Target

- Polarized Hydrogen Gas Jet Target
thickness of 5×10^{11} p/cm²
polarization > 90%
- Silicon recoil detectors
- Rate: 125 Hz for $0.001 < |t| < 0.02$ (GeV/c)²
- Measure A_N^{pp} in pp elastic scattering
in the CNI region to a 3% accuracy
- Transfer A_N^{pp} to the pC polarimeters (A_N^{pC})
- Expected accuracy on P_B of 6% with
“calibrated” pC CNI polarimeters
- Install for the ‘04 run
- Initially measure P_B to 10%



Summary

- measured A_N^{pC} for elastic $pC \rightarrow pC$ scattering
 - $0.005 < |t| < 0.05 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$ & $3.5 < p_{\text{beam}} < 100 \text{ GeV/c}$
 - $p_{\text{beam}} < 10 \text{ GeV/c}$
 - almost no t dependence
 - departure from “CNI” behavior
 - $p_{\text{beam}} > 20 \text{ GeV/c}$
 - same t dependence
 - suggestive no (or small) energy dependence
 - (very) consistent with hadronic spin-flip @ 15% level
-

- **RHIC POLARIMETRY**
 - works reliably, fast measurements of P_B
 - need “absolute” calibration \Rightarrow polarized gas jet target
 - 2004 $P_B \sim 10 \%$; 2005 $P_B \sim 6 \text{ (5) } \%$